BookletChart

Wando River - Upper Part

(NOAA Chart 11526)

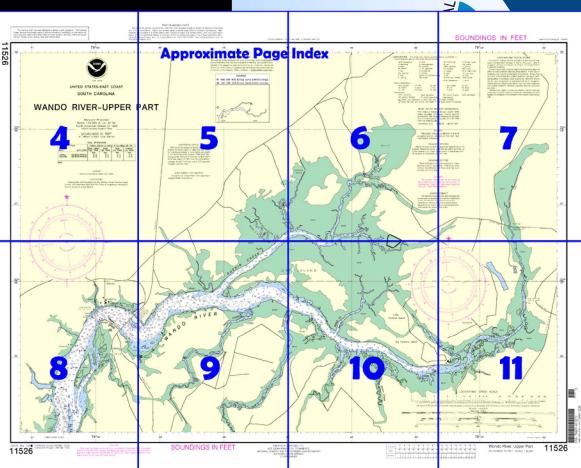


A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

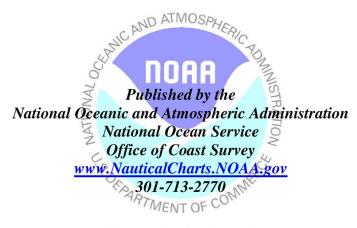
- ☑ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ☑ Convenient size
- ☑ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners

NOAA

- ☑ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart[™]?

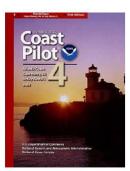
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 4, Chapter 6]

(214) **Wando River** empties from the northeast into Cooper River eastward of Drum Island.

(215) Wando River Terminal is on the east side of Wando River about 1.7 miles above Drum Island. The channel to the facility is marked by lighted buoys and a private 223° lighted range.

(216) A fixed highway bridge with a clearance of 138 feet is 3.5 miles above Drum Island.

(217) **Nowell Creek** empties into the west side of Wando River, 4.5 miles above Drum Island. The creek, 5.5 miles above its mouth, joins **Beresford Creek.** Together they form a connection between Wando River and Cooper River. In 1973, shoaling to 2 feet was reported on the east side of the entrance to Nowell Creek.

(219) **Cainhoy** is a town on Wando River 9 miles above Drum Island. Depths of about 17 feet can be taken to Cainhoy and thence, with local knowledge, 11 feet to the mouth of Guerin Creek 1.5 miles above State Route 41 highway bridge at Cainhoy, thence 8 feet for another 3.4 miles, thence 2 feet to Wards Bridge. The channel is marked as far as Cainhoy by buoys and unlighted ranges. In November 1976, shoaling to 10 feet was reported in about 32°52'51"N., 79°50'51"W. along the west edge of the channel in the vicinity of Daybeacon 25.

(220) A shipyard on the south side of the river at Cainhoy has three floating drydocks, a sandblasting facility, and welding, shipfitting, machine, rigging, electrical, carpenter, steel fabrication, and pipe shops. Also, the yard is equipped to handle industrial-type work, and can provide repair services to vessels outside the yard. Water, and electrical shore power and telephone connections are available, as well as a 15-ton floating crane, two 25-ton mobile cranes, and a 25-ton gantry crane that is alongside the largest drydock. The three floating drydocks have the following dimensions; (1) 9,800-ton lifting capacity, 450-foot overall length, 410-foot length on blocks, 114-foot overall width, 86-foot maximum clear width for vessels, and a maximum depth of 24 feet at mean high water over the blocks; (2) 1,000-ton lifting capacity, 231-foot overall length, 161-foot length on the blocks, 82-foot overall width, 61foot maximum clear width for vessels, and a maximum depth of 17 feet at mean high water over the blocks; and (3) 6.400-ton lifting capacity. 407-foot overall length, 372-foot length on the blocks, 116-foot overall width, 86-foot maximum clear width for vessels, and a maximum depth of 24 feet at mean high water over the blocks. In June 1983, depths of 17 to 28 feet were reported alongside the shipyard repair piers.

(221) State Route 41 bridge and an overhead power cable cross the river about 0.4 mile above Cainhoy; the highway bridge has a swing span with a clearance of 6 feet.

(222) Wando River continues for about 7 miles to Wards Bridge at the head of navigation. An overhead power cable crossing the river about a mile south of the bridge has a clearance of 30 feet. **Guerin Creek** flows into Wando River from the northeast about 2 miles above Cainhoy. **Guerin Bridge,** a fixed structure at the head of navigation, is some 3 miles above the mouth of the creek.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Mar. 22/03 Corrected through LNM Mar. 4/03

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service station listed below provides continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Charleston, S.C. KHB-29 162.55 MHz

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.620° northward and 0.712° eastward to agree with this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS
Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may
cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to
navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris
in unknown locations.
Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not
reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to
navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may
have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk,
sutinouished or otherwise made incoperative. Mariners should extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered compared.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone com-munication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, <u>United States Coast Pilot.</u>

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Osean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

TIDAL INFORMATION						
Place		Height referred to deturn of soundings (MLLW)				
Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean High	Higher Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Cainhoy Woodville	(32°55′N/79°50′W) (32°55′N/79°44′W)	feet 6.6 6.9		feet 6.3 6.5	feet 0.2 0.2	feet -3.5 -3.5
(203)						

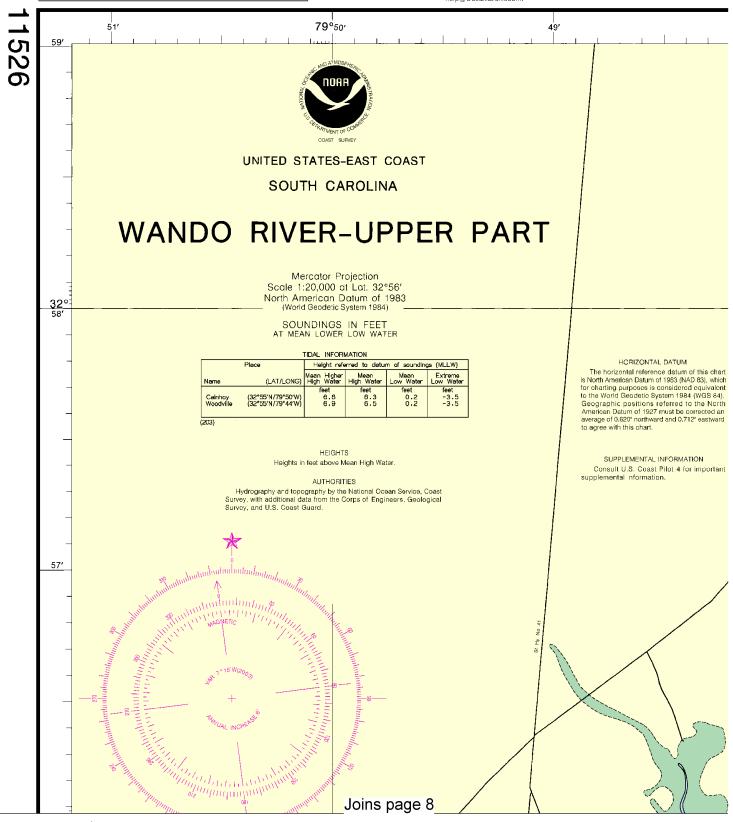
PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, ofter this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

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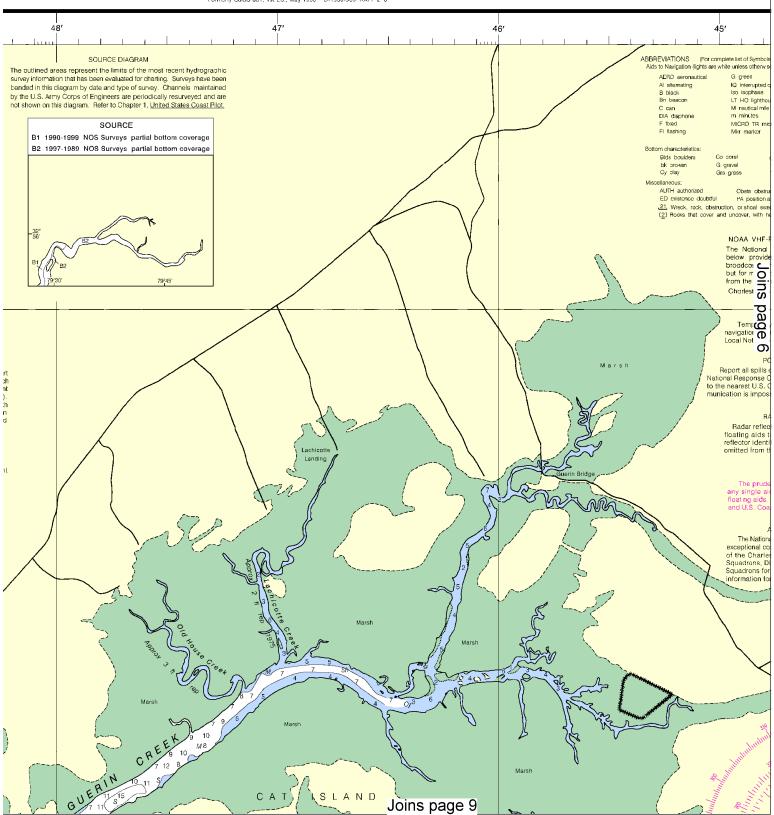
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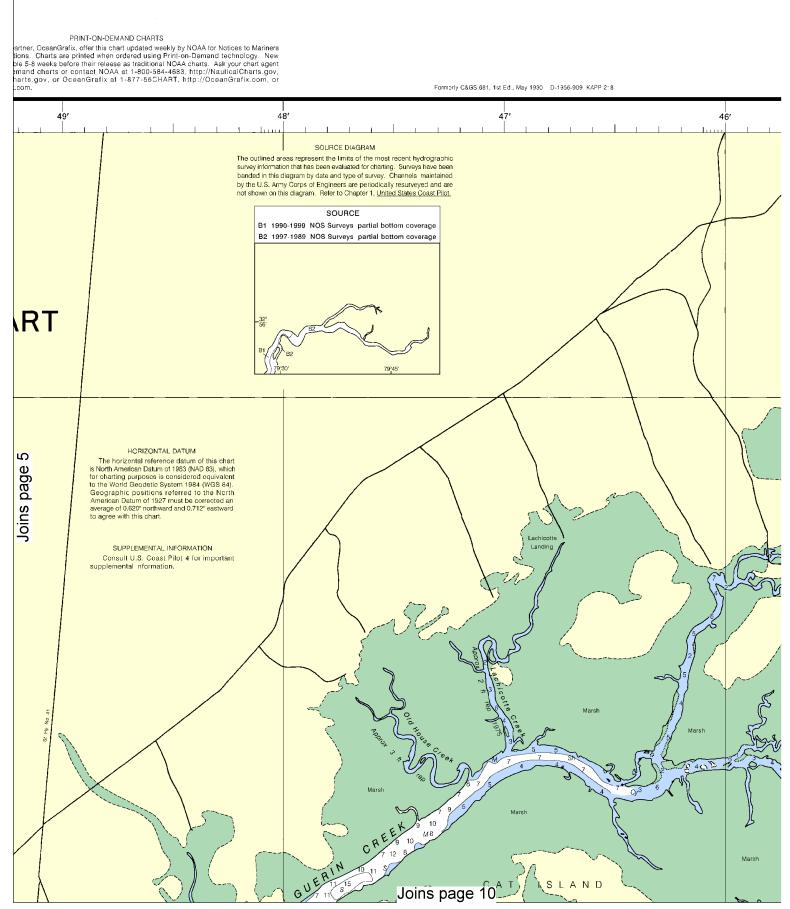




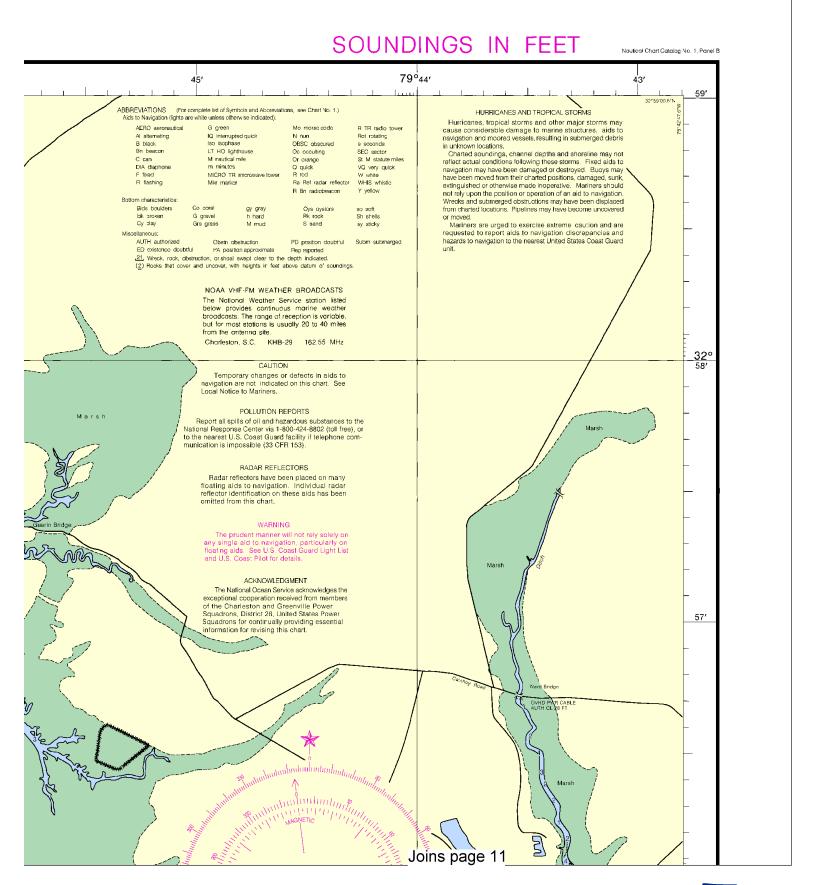




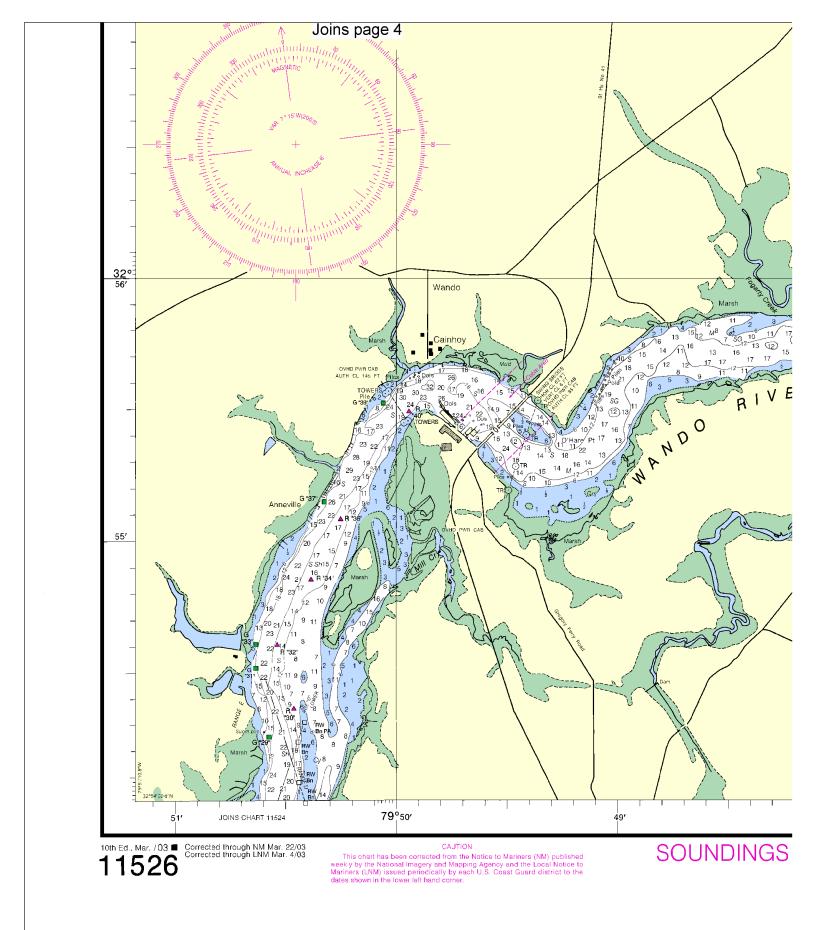
This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:26667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

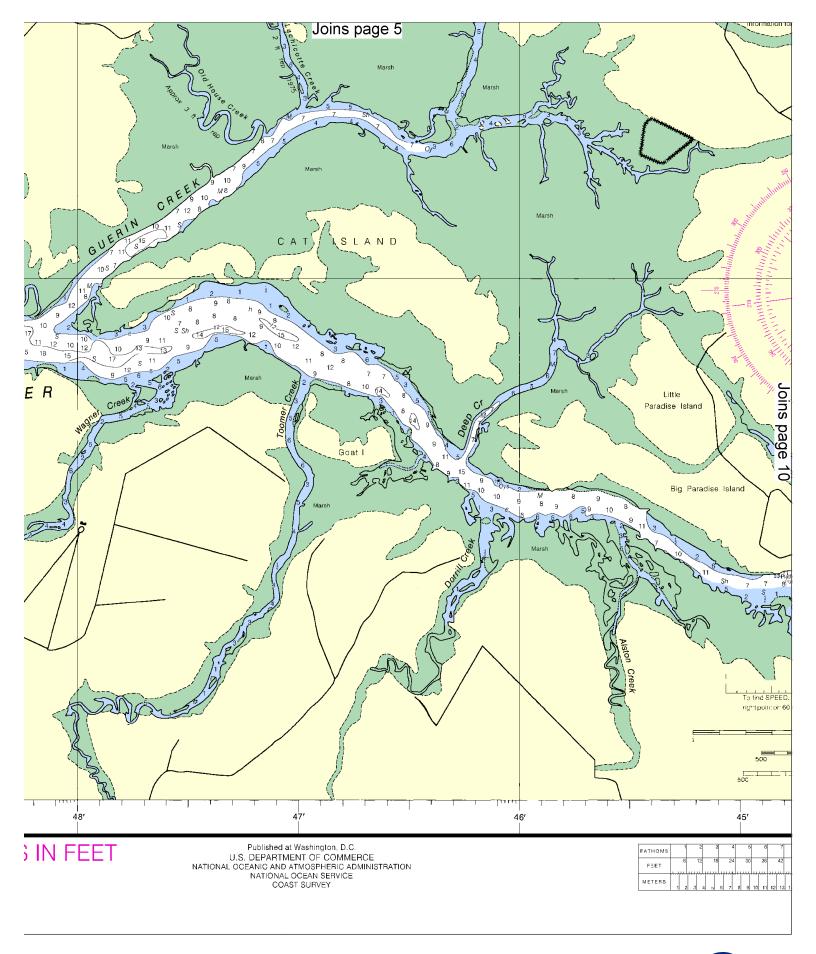


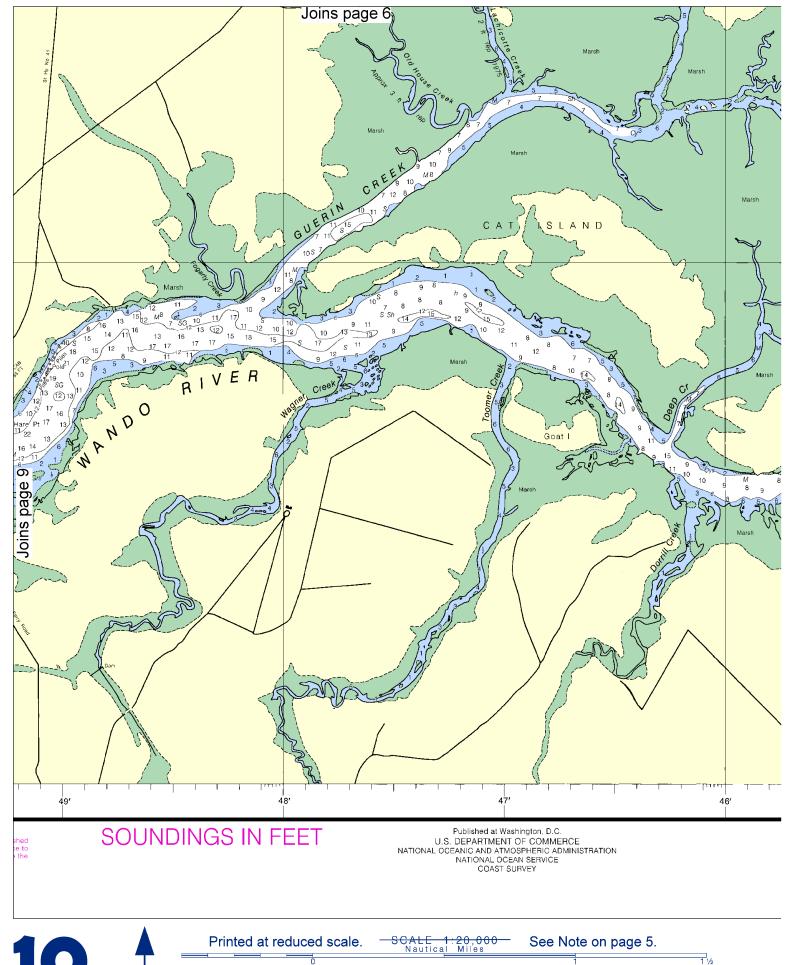






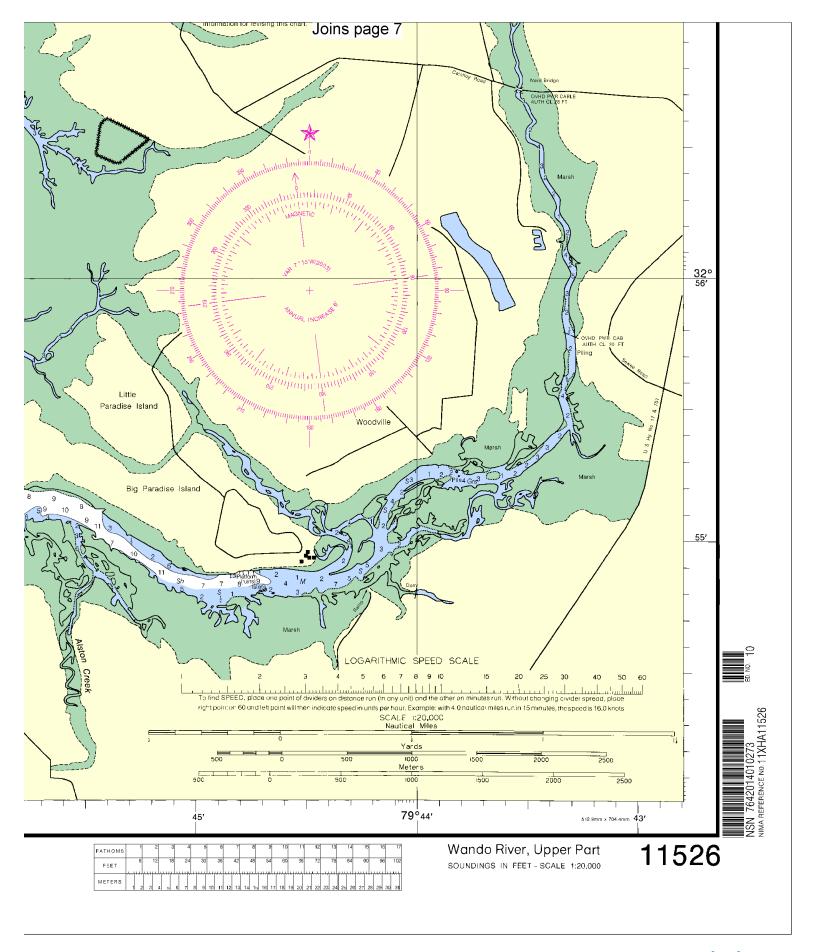












EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls

to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

- 1. Make sure radio is on.
- 2. Select Channel 16.
- 3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
- 4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- 6. Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Charleston – 843-724-7616 Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390 SC Dept. of Natural Resources – 800-922-5431

<u>NOAA Weather Radio</u> – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts — These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) -

ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs[™]) –

RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketChartsTM – PocketChartsTM are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.Noa.gov, <a href="